

CYTOLOGICAL AND TAXONOMIC NOTES ON NORTH AMERICAN SALIX.—The following chromosome counts are from pollen mother cells. Vouchers are in RM with duplicates of most in my personal herbarium and in CAN. Counts reported without discussion agree with published reports.

Salix amygdaloides Anderss. $2n = 38$: Wyoming, Laramie Co., Crystal Lake Reservoir, *Dorn* 2082.

Salix athabascensis Raup. $2n = 114$: Alberta, Maskuta Creek near Hinton, *Dorn* 1903. Suda and Argus (Canad. J. Bot. 47:860. 1969) reported counts of $2n = 76$ and $2n = 114$ from the Yukon and Saskatchewan, respectively.

Salix bebbiana Sarg. $2n = 38$: Wyoming, Teton Co., Blacktail Butte, *Dorn* 1228; Alberta, Maskuta Creek near Hinton, *Dorn* 1902.

Salix drummondiana Barratt ex Hook. $2n = 38$: Wyoming, Teton Co., Teton Park, *Dorn* 1232. $2n = 76$: Colorado, Clear Creek Co., Georgetown, *Dorn* 1942; Wyoming, Albany Co., near Centennial, *Dorn* 2085, 2234. The count of $2n = 38$ is from a plant with oblong-lanceolate leaves that are densely silver-pubescent beneath. The counts of $2n = 76$ are from plants with broader leaves and less pubescence. Suda and Argus (Brittonia 20:196. 1968) reported $2n = 57$ for *S. subcoerulea* Piper from Saskatchewan. Argus (Nat. Mus. Canada Publ. Bot. 2:186. 1973) now considers this a synonym of *S. drummondiana*. More counts are clearly needed.

Salix exigua Nutt. $2n = 38$: Wyoming, Laramie Co., Crystal Lake Reservoir, *Dorn* 2081.

Salix geyeriana Anderss. $2n = 38$: Wyoming, Albany Co., Laramie Range, *Dorn* 2076. This is the first count for this species.

Salix lasiandra Benth. var. *caudata* (Nutt.) Sudw. $2n = 76$: Wyoming, Teton Co., Teton Park, *Dorn* 1258. This is the first count for this variety.

Salix lemmonii Bebb. $2n = \text{ca. } 76$: Wyoming, Teton Co., Teton Park, *Dorn* 1226. I originally identified this plant as *S. geyeriana* (*Dorn* 1974, Ph.D. Thesis, Univ. Wyoming), but the flavonoid profile and morphology both match those of a specimen of "good" *S. lemmonii* from California (*Copeland* 620a, RM). I have not been able to find a morphological character that will always separate *S. lemmonii* from *S. geyeriana*. This is the first count for the species.

Salix ligulifolia Ball ex Schneider. $2n = 38$: Wyoming, Albany Co., Little Laramie River, *Dorn* 1755, 1756. These are the first counts for this species.

Salix maccalliana Rowlee. $2n = \text{ca. } 214$: Alberta, N. Saskatchewan River near Banff Park, *Dorn* 1894. Suda and Argus (Brittonia 20:195. 1968) reported $2n = \text{ca. } 224$ and $2n = \text{ca. } 190$ from Saskatchewan and Alberta, respectively. The actual number is probably $2n = 228$.

Salix planifolia Pursh. $2n = 76$: Wyoming, Albany Co., Dale Creek, *Dorn* 1761; Woods Creek, *Dorn* 1865. $2n = \text{ca. } 76$: Montana, Beaverhead Co., W. Fork Price Creek near Monida, *Dorn* 1884, 1885. Suda and Argus (Brittonia 20:196. 1968) reported four counts of $2n = 76$ and one count of $2n = 57$ all from Saskatchewan and one count (Canad. J. Bot. 47:861. 1969) of $2n = 57$ from the Yukon. Löve and Löve (Taxon 13:202. 1964) reported $2n = 76$ from New Hampshire. None of these counts corresponds to any count for the Eurasian *S. phyllicifolia* L. There is now little question of the distinctness of the North American *S. planifolia* from *S. phyllicifolia*.

Salix vestita Pursh. $2n = 38$: Alberta, Highwood Summit about 44 miles south of Seebe, *Dorn* 1910.

Salix wolfii Bebb. $2n = 38$: Wyoming, Teton Co., Teton Park, *Dorn* 1241. This is the first count for this species.

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